5. National Institute of Social Defence, West Block No. 1, Wing No. 7, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

6. Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, Savitri Sadan-II, Preet Vihar Community Centre, Vikas Marg, Delhi-92.

7. National SC & ST Finance and Development Corporation, No. 8, Balaji Estate, Guru Ravi Das Marg, New Delhi.

8. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India Limited, G.T. Road, Kanpur.

9. National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, 116, Rajpur Road, Dehradun.

10. National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, B.T. Road, Bon-Hoogly, Calcutta-700090.

11. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Kishenchand Marg, Bandra (West), Bombay-400050.

12. National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, P.O. Bowenpally, Secundrabad-500011.

13. Institute for the Physically Handicapped, 4, Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi.

14. National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Olatpur, Bairoi P.O., Cuttack District, Orissa-754010.

Hunger deaths in India

1139. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's ttention has been drawn to a report in the 'Hindustan Times' of October 9, 1991 stating that 11,000 Indians die of hunger everyday;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what steps are being taken to identifying people living under distress and to provide relief to them?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

Rehabilitation of disabled persons

1140. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of mentally and physically disabled persons in the country and their percentage in rural and urban areas;

(b) what stips have been taken by Government to develop the latent abilities of such persons so that they can contribute to the national effort and attain their rightful place in the society; and

(c) what is the number of persons joining the ranks of disabled ones each year in the country and the extent of coverage of rehabilitation schemes in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c) No precise information is available about the number of mentally and physically disabled persons in the country and their percentage in rural and urban areas and also the number of persons joining the ranks of disabled persons each year in the country. However, according to the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation in 1981, the total number of disabled population excluding persons with mental disabilities in the country was about 12 millions. The prevalence of disability is more in rural areas than in urban areas.

The Government of India has been assisting the State Govts. as well as the voluntary organisations in programmes designed for the rehabilitation of the handicapped. The following four National Institutes as apex level organisations in their respective areas of disability have been set up:—

(1) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.

(2) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.

(3) Ali Yavarjung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.

(4) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.

In addition to these the following two Institutions have been set up primarily as service institutions for providing general service to the handicapped persons: –

(1) Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.

(2) National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Olatpur, Orissa.

The Central Government is implementing the following programmes for the education & rehabilitation of the handicapped:—

Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled persons.

Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is provided to the organisations working for the welfare of disabled persons. 90 per cent financial assistance is given to such voluntary organisations who provided education, training and rehabilitation facilities to disabled persons.

Scheme of Assistance to Disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliance.

Under this scheme grants are given to voluntary organisations for providing aids and appliances whose value ranges between Rs. 25/- and Rs. 3,600/- to disabled persons (i) free of cost if their income is less than Rs. 1200/- p.m. and (ii) at 50 per cent cost if the income ranges between Rs. 1201/- to Rs. 2500/- per month. This scheme is implemented through Voluntary agencies spread all over the country.

Aids & appliances are provided to the visually handicapped, hearing handicapped and orthopaedically handicapped.

Scholarships for the Disabled Persons

Government of India provides scholarships to handicapped students, including the blind, for pursuing education from Class IX onwards. Scholarships are also provided for technical and professional training, correspondance courses of study and on-the-job training to the handicapped. Reader's allowance to the blind is also given.

District Rehabilitation Centres

The scheme of District Rehabilitation Centres was launched on a pilot basis to provide comprehensive and coordinated services to the disabled population in the rural areas. So far 11 District Rehabilitation Centres have been set up across the country.

Employment

3 per cent vacancies have been reserved for physically handicapped—1 per cent each for the visual, hearing and orthopaedically handicapped in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings. The handicapped including the blind are also given age concession in the upper age limit and relaxation in the medical standards for entry into Government services.

(ii) 23 Special Employment Exchanges and 55 Special Cells for the handicapped persons have been set up exclusively to help the handicapped, in getting gainful employment. Besides, the normal employment exchanges also help the handicapped persons in finding suitable employment.

(iii) Seventeen vocational rehabilitation centres have been set up to assess the ability of the disabled, arrange their training and place them in employment.

Scheme of Integrated Education for the Disabled Persons

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for the disabled children, the objective of which is to provide educational facilities for the disabled children is being implemented for the following types in common schools :—

(a) Children with locomotor handicap (orthopaedically handicapped).

(b) Mildly and moderately hearing impaired.

(c) Partially sighted children.

(d) Mentally handicapped educable group IQ 50-70.

(e) Children with multiple handicaps (Blind and Orthopaedic, hearing impaired and orthopaedic, educable mentally retarded and orthopaedic visual impairment and mild hearing handicap.)

(f) Children with learning disability.

मंडल आयोग के संबंध में विपक्षी नेताओं के साथ बातचीत का परिणाम

1141. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या **कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार और विपक्षी नेताओं के बीच हुई बातचीत का परिणाम क्या निकला है; और

(ख) सरकार आयोग की सिफारिशों को कब से और किस रूप में लागू करना चाहती है ?

कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्र में राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं के साथ हुए परामर्श के अनुसार, भारत सरकार के अधीन सिविल पदों तथा सेवाओं में सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियों पर सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए 27% आरक्षण प्रदान करने संबंधी 13.8.90 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन को निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था करने हेतु 25 सितम्बर, 1991 को संशोधित किया गया :

(1) भारत सरकार के अधीन सिविल पदों तथा सेवाओं में सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए 27% आरक्षण में सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के अधिक गरीब समुदाय के प्रत्याशियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। यदि ऐसे प्रत्याशी पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे तो जो रिक्तियां भरी नहीं गई हैं उन्हें सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े अन्य वर्गों के प्रत्याशियों से भरा जाएगा।

(2) भारत सरकार के अधीन सिविल पदों और सेवाओं में 10 रिक्तियां आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े उन वर्गों के लिए आरक्षित होंगी, जिन्हें आरक्षण की किसी भी विद्यमान योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

(3) सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों में अधिक निर्धन वर्ग अथवा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े अन्य वर्गों के लोगों, जो आरक्षणों की किसी विद्यमान योजना में नहीं आते हैं, के लिए निर्धारण संबंधी मानदंड अलग से विनिर्दिष्ट किए जा रहे हैं।

उपर्युक्त आर्थिक मानदण्ड के निर्धारण के बारे में राज्य के मुख्यमंत्रियों से आगे विचार-विमर्श शुरू करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा चुके हैं, क्योंकि सरकार का यह विश्वास है कि सामाजिक न्याय को सामाजिक सद्भावना तथा शांति के वातावरण में ही बढ़ावा देना होगा।

सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों तथा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े अन्य वर्गों के लोगों के लिए दिनांक 13.8.90 तथा 25.9.91 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन से उत्पन्न आरक्षण संबंधी मुद्दों पर उच्चतम न्यायालय के नौ न्यायाधीशों की एक संविधान पीठ द्वारा सुनवाई की जा रही है जो 4 दिसम्बर, 1991 को आरम्भ होगी।

उक्त कार्यालय ज्ञापन में निहित आदेशों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।